

WEATHER.
Showers tonight and tomorrow; little change in temperature.
Temperature for twenty-two hours ended at noon today: Highest, 80, 11:15 a.m. today; lowest, 68, at 6 a.m. today.
Full report on page 2.

Closing New York Stocks Page 4
Part 2

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WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1921—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

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Yesterday's Net Circulation, 88,175

TWO CENTS.

\$330,000,000 DROP IN ESTIMATED U. S. INCOME DISCLOSED

Enormous Shrinkage Shown
by Secretary Mellon's
Statement to House.

EXPECTED EXPENDITURES
ARE CUT ONLY \$11,864,216

Predicted Excess of Disbursements
Over Receipts Is Now Placed
at \$336,369,517.

A shrinkage in three months of \$330,000,000 in the estimated government income for this fiscal year based on the present revenue law is disclosed by the statement recently presented to the House ways and means committee by Secretary Mellon. The total income is estimated now at \$4,217,643,000 as against the estimate of \$4,547,643,000 contained in Mr. Mellon's letter of last April 30 to Chairman Fordney.

In the same time the estimated expenditures have decreased only \$11,864,216. The estimated excess of disbursements over receipts is placed at \$336,369,517 as against an estimate of \$13,234,932 made by the Treasury last April.

Business Depression Feit.
Of the total shrinkage in receipts, \$130,000,000 is charged to the expected falling off in internal revenue, largely as a result of the present business depression. The remaining \$200,000,000 is accounted for by a revision of the estimated amount to be received in interest on foreign obligations.

In Mr. Mellon's letter of April 30 this interest fund was placed at \$225,000,000 and was based on the assumption that several countries would make substantial payments. The estimate now is \$25,000,000, most of which, it is said, is expected to come from France.

Analysis of the figures sent to the committee by Mr. Mellon shows that returns from taxes for this fiscal year under the revisions suggested by the Treasury would be \$500,000,000 less than the estimate under the existing law. Miscellaneous receipts would be \$500,000,000 greater than the estimate under the existing law, but it is estimated that there would be a \$500,000,000 decrease in the returns from corporation income tax, \$500,000,000 decrease in the returns from the estate tax, \$500,000,000 decrease in the returns from the gift tax, \$500,000,000 decrease in the returns from the income tax of 5 per cent.

Not to Be Felt at Once.
If the repeal were made effective as of next January 1, however, the estimated return from all taxes would be \$500,000,000 less than the estimate under the existing law, as the returns from the corporation income and excess profits tax would be approximately the same as under the existing law.

It is estimated by Treasury experts that under the new law the corporations would pay a total of \$1,250,000,000, divided \$650,000,000 for profits tax and \$600,000,000 for income tax. The revision suggested effective last January 1 would reduce the total to \$1,070,000,000, divided, \$410,000,000 for profits tax and \$660,000,000 for income tax. The revision is made effective as of next January 1 the corporations would pay the same amounts as under the present law.

Difference of Opinion.
There is a decided difference of opinion as to federal expenditures and income for the fiscal year. Treasury experts and leaders of the House are far apart in their estimates.

Mr. Mellon's committee has before it figures prepared by Chairman Madden of the appropriations committee, which are said to be more realistic than the figures given in Secretary Mellon's statement and a considerably larger income.

House leaders also have prepared their own estimates, and on this basis of the whole they insist they can reduce expenditures by half a billion dollars.

Representative Madden believes Congress can be depended upon to keep down expenditures. "Under the present law," he declared, "the government is spending more than it is taking in."

Savings Estimated.
Discussing the probable income and outgo this year, Mr. Madden outlined some of the ways in which he thinks expenditures can be kept down and others proposed for this year's disbursements. He said that he believed that the people ought not to be asked to pay in a single year to pay \$450,000,000 for the relief of the unemployed, and that he believed that this sum out there would be a big reduction in estimated expenditures this year.

Mr. Madden also is of the opinion that the government should not be asked to pay \$550,000,000 for the relief of the unemployed in the estimated \$551,000,000 expenditures on account of the public debt. As to estimated income, the appropriations committee has agreed that probably \$1,000,000,000 more can be raised than the \$235,000,000 total given in Treasury estimates. He also believes that miscellaneous revenue for the year would be larger than had been estimated.

Today's News in Paragraphs
Representative Rorer A. James, Virginia, today announced that he would go to Paris to attend meeting of supreme allied council.

Teacher shortage of country ends with 600,000 ready for work.

Both capital and unions prepare to turn guns on Kansas labor court.

U. S. citizens in Russia are awaiting arrival of Relief Director Brown.

Viscount Bryce opposes governments taking part in commerce.

Nurse swoons when told her shot killed lawyer, her common law husband.

Ball to renew fight for extension of rent.

Completion of City Club's \$300,000 home in six months is predicted.

Missionary Chickens Hatched From Eggs Salvaged From Python

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, August 6.—A story of chicken eggs hatched after they had been salvaged from the interior of a python was told today by the publicity department of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Quoting the Rev. Erwin H. Richards, for thirty-one years a missionary in Africa, the board said that a python had wriggled out of a jungle one night and entered a hen house eating eight chickens and nine eggs. Natives and missionaries killed the snake, which then was opened. The eggs, found intact, later hatched into perfectly normal missionary chickens.

The Bishop of Africa was named as a corroborating witness.

COL. HARVEY GOES TO ALLIED COUNCIL

Accepts Invitation of France
to Be Its Guest During
Sessions.

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, August 6.—George Harvey, American ambassador to Great Britain, left for Paris this morning to attend the meeting of the supreme allied council, which will begin in that city Monday. Ambassador Harvey was accompanied by J. Butler Wright, counselor of the embassy; Secretary Arthur Bliss Lane and two stenographers.

In connection with the departure of Col. Harvey for Paris the embassy last evening issued to the English press quotations from the American government's acceptance of the council's invitation to be represented and which will serve as a guide for Col. Harvey.

The general effect of the statement is that the United States, while abstaining from European questions, considers it is entitled to participate in economic questions arising out of the war.

Emphasizing editorially the importance of American participation in the coming session of the allied supreme council at Paris, the London Times says it does not wish to exaggerate the influence of Ambassador Harvey may exert on the proceedings, in view of the cautious return of the supreme council to the Department's note and the restricted scope of American participation. The Times declares: "The return of America to participation in European affairs is of the greatest value for a solution of difficulties in which the European governments are involved."

Col. Harvey's Presence.
The Times hopes that Col. Harvey's presence will serve as a reminder of the broader implications of the questions discussed and will dissuade the nationalists from too petty conception of national interests.

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WAR BUILDING MAY BE APPROVED FOR CONVENTION HALL

Public Buildings Officials to
Reconsider Proposition of
Business Men.

PREVIOUSLY REFUSED
TO GRANT REQUEST

Harper Confers With Sherrill After
Failure to Order Vacating of
Structure Chosen.

Washington business men still have a chance of securing a site of one of the temporary war buildings for their proposed convention hall, despite the refusal of the public buildings commission to agree to the vacating of one of the structures, in the opinion of Robert N. Harper, chairman of the conventions committee of the trade and civic organizations.

After a conference with Col. Clarence O. Sherrill, superintendent of public buildings and grounds, Mr. Harper said today that the office is in sympathy with the movement of the business men for a suitable auditorium and promised to reconsider the proposition.

Has Other Assurances.
Mr. Harper also has received assurances from several members of the public buildings commission that they will do all in their power to have the structure selected for the convention hall vacated when the matter comes before the commission.

Col. Sherrill is a member of the commission, and that there is no much need for the retention of the temporary buildings for government work, the government, it was said, could obtain suitable quarters in any business building in the city.

Building Delayed.
Mr. Harper said his committee could take no further action planning for the convention hall until the building selected is vacated.

Mr. Harper said that the committee would wait until January 1 to vacate the building, he said. "However, I would like to see the building vacated in the interim," he said. "The building will be vacated in order that plans for the auditorium can be completed."

The site chosen for the auditorium, according to Mr. Harper, is in a central location. It contains 28,000 square feet and is situated on a lot owned by the government. The building is a consideration the business men are able to pay.

Harper said under present plans will be three stories high. The auditorium will be on the ground floor and will be about 100 feet above the street level. The basement of the building will be set aside for the offices and committee rooms. It will have a seating capacity of 4,100.

**BALTIMORE REALTORS
RAP SCHOOLS TEACHING
APARTMENT METHODS**

Special Dispatch to The Star.
BALTIMORE, August 6.—The proposed establishment of model housekeeping apartments in the junior high schools of the city to teach the pupils of these schools how to decorate, equip and furnish a modern home, is being strongly opposed by the realty brokers of Baltimore.

C. Philip Pitt, secretary of the real estate board said that if the girl pupils were taught apartment methods, it would be a "disgrace" to the city. He said that the pupils should be taught individual home methods instead of how to decorate apartment houses.

The latter are all right. The youngsters are being taught to look forward to the time when they would have their own home. The school authorities in teaching girls apartment-house ideas takes away all the pleasure of owning a home.

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BATTLE TO DEATH ATOP FLYING TRAIN

Murders in Kansas Wheat
Fields Laid to "High Jack-
ers" on Freights.

By the Associated Press.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., August 6.—Kansas "high jackers," who are making a business of riding freight trains in the wheat belt of Kansas and certain parts of Oklahoma, are being harried by the law.

It was reported that the government is now preparing to take over classes when the new term begins next month.

Decrease in salaries in commercial schools, which were cut from \$100 to \$75 a month, coupled with the lack of employment, are responsible for the rash of "high jacking" activities, which have been reported almost daily throughout the harvest season.

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TEACHERS OF COUNTRY FLOCKING TO OLD JOBS

Shortage in Schools Ceases to Be Big Problem,
With 600,000 Preparing to Take
Over Classes, Next Month.

Trained teachers all over the United States are flocking to get their old jobs in grade and high schools, according to officials of the bureau of education. As a result the shortage in the supply of teachers, so serious for the last several years that it forced the closing of many schools throughout the country, has ceased to be a problem.

It is said that nearly 600,000 teachers, or approximately the normal force, are now preparing to take over classes when the new term begins next month.

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New Yorkers Print Own Postage Stamps

and They're "Good"

NEW YORK, August 6.—New York was introduced today to the postage meter—a machine which makes every stamp its own stamp printer and does away with the necessity of sticking the stamps on letters.

The machine, recently approved by the Post Office Department, operates on a principle similar to that of the government's automatic postage stamping machines. As the letters are run through it a postage meter stamp is stamped on the paper, in which appears the words, "U. S. Postage paid 2 cents."

The machine is equipped with a register which can be set only by post office authorities. When the meter shows the user has stamped as many letters as he paid for the machine stops and must be reset to the post office to be reset.

Canadian editorials reaching the Washington government indicate a misapprehension as to the character of the disarmament conference as it affects the British dominions. The impression seems to exist that there will be votes for the conference and some writers wonder why the United States did not issue a special invitation to Canada.

Those in authority here say there will be no voting at the disarmament conference. Decisions will not be reached that way. Each power represented will have an opportunity to express its views, but nothing will be considered final until a unanimous agreement has been reached. If there is division of opinion, there will be the usual matter of compromise, but unless everybody agrees to the propositions in the end the conference will have failed of its main purpose.

The peace conference at Paris was conducted the same way—each power had a sovereign right to disagree and refuse to accept any part of the treaty, but when it was finally signed it represented the unanimous judgment of all the nations present.

British "Six Votes."
The idea of votes at the November conference on disarmament seems to be an outgrowth of the controversy of the British dominions that the British empire in the league of nations to one on the part of the United States. The league of nations recognized the British empire as a separate nation, but the United States always regarded the various parts of the British empire as being grouped in a single vote.

Some of the same attitude is being adopted at the present disarmament conference. The Washington government will not issue special invitations to the various nations in the British empire, but will deal directly with the British government. If the latter has in its delegation representatives of the British dominions that, of course, is something to be hoped for in order that the problems affecting Canada, New Zealand and Australia in the Pacific may be understood, but in the end the signature of Great Britain alone will be sought, as the United States has no diplomatic relations with the various states of the British Empire.

British States to Be Heard.
Even if the British delegation doesn't include representatives of the British dominions, the conference will not time to time hear arguments from any of the British states whose names are discussed.

Canadian premier was often given an audience in the Paris peace parleys, and was in frequent conference with the heads of the other governments when matters vital to Canada were being discussed.

There was some discussion of Canada or Australia or other British dominion representatives will be along the same lines.

Holland or Belgium or other countries which have asked for an opportunity to be present when matters of importance are discussed.

Secretary Hughes emphasizes the fact that the powers invited to the conference are sovereign nations and that any agreement made by them must be unanimous. In making the agenda or program for the conference the same rules will be followed. Incidentally the United States probably will seek opinions from other nations on the subject of disarmament.

There should be included in the agenda and will make some suggestions of her own.

There is every expectation that the agenda can be completed by exchanges of cablegrams before the conference opens on November 11.

The diplomatic representatives of the various powers invited will be discussing the agenda and will make some suggestions of her own.

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PRESIDENT STARTS ON HIS TRIP HOME AFTER VACATION

Spends Day at Poland
Springs on Links—Yacht
Starts Tonight.

EXECUTIVE VISIT
WIDOW OF SENATOR

He Makes Speech at Gorman
to Tubercular Soldiers.

By the Associated Press.
LANCASTER, N. H., August 6.—President and Mrs. Harding said goodbye today to the vacation retreat here at the top of Mount Prospect, where they have been the guests since Tuesday of Secretary of War Weeks.

Leaving this morning for a luncheon at the party planned to be served at Poland Springs, Me., and in the evening to board the presidential yacht "Albatross" at Portland for their return voyage to Washington.

The President probably will spend most of the afternoon at Poland Springs playing golf. He is expected to go to Portland and call on Mrs. Mary Douglas Hale, widow of Senator Hale, and mother of Senator Frederick Hale, who has been a member of the Mount Prospect party.

The Mayflower will sail about 10 o'clock tonight.

Friday Was Strenuous Day.
Leaving his vacation lodge near Lancaster shortly before 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the President motored 70 miles to Portland, Me., where he played eighteen holes of golf and inspected the grounds of the institution for tubercular patients.

The growing impression of American leadership was an outstanding feature of the day. The President, who is a God-fearing man, said here, "committed to the task of reforming the world and making it a better place to live in."

In Colebrook, N.H., he visited a tuberculosis sanatorium, where he met several hundred townspeople gathered before him.

Speech at Gorman.
"While it always is a pleasure to visit your beautiful country," said the President, "it is particularly so today, particularly to give me an opportunity to express the interest of the United States in the welfare